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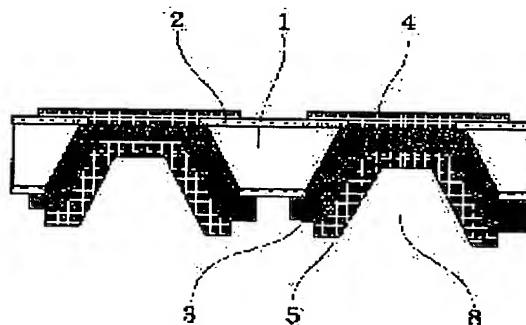
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(54) CELL FOR FUEL BATTERY AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a cell and cell plate for a solid-state electrolyte type fuel battery, together with its manufacturing method, wherein the film resistance of an electrolyte layer is low and an electrode reaction area is sufficiently assured while reliable for frequent trigger and stop.

SOLUTION: The cell for a solid-state electrolyte fuel battery is provided where a solid-state electrolyte layer 3 is held between an upper part electrode layer 4 and a lower part electrode layer 5. A substrate 1 is provided which comprises an opening part 8. The upper part electrode layer 4 is so laminated on the upper surface of the substrate 1 as to stop the opening part 8. The solid-state electrolyte layer 3 is coated on the lower surface of the upper part electrode layer 4 through the opening part 8 from the lower surface of the substrate 1. The lower part electrode layer 5 is laminated on the lower surface of the solid-state electrolyte layer 3.



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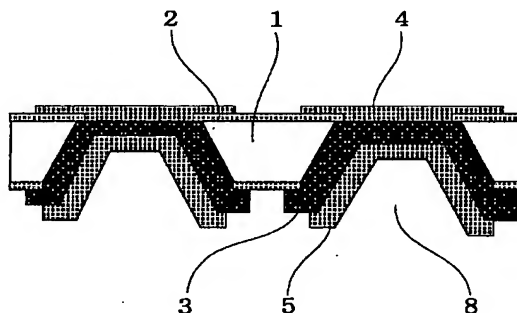
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(54) 【発明の名称】 燃料電池用セル及びその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 電解質層の膜抵抗が小さく、電極反応面積が十分確保でき、しかも起動停止を頻繁に行う使用に対して信頼性が高い固体電解質型燃料電池用のセル、セル板及びその製造方法を提供すること。

【解決手段】 固体電解質層3を上部電極層4と下部電極層5で挟持した固体電解質燃料電池用のセルである。開口部8を有する基板1を備え、上部電極層4が基板1の上面に開口部8を閉塞するように積層され、固体電解質層3が基板1の下面から開口部8を介して上部電極層4の下面に被覆され、下部電極層5が固体電解質層3の下面に積層されている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 固体電解質層を上部電極層と下部電極層で挟持した積層構造を有する固体電解質型燃料電池用のセルにおいて、
上面から下面に貫通した開口部を有する基板を備え、
上記上部電極層が、上記基板の上面の全部又は一部に、
少なくとも上記開口部を閉塞するように積層され、
上記固体電解質層が、上記基板の下面の全部又は一部から上記開口部を介して上記上部電極層の下面に被覆され、
上記下部電極層が、上記固体電解質層の下面の全部又は一部に積層されていることを特徴とする燃料電池用セル。

【請求項2】 上記基板の少なくとも上面に積層され、かつこの上面の上記開口部以外の領域又はこの領域と上記開口部の一部とに被覆された絶縁応力緩和層を付加し、上記上部電極層が、上記絶縁応力緩和層の上面の全部又は一部に積層されていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の燃料電池用セル。

【請求項3】 請求項1又は2記載の燃料電池用セルを、積層方向とはば垂直の方向へ2次元的に複数個連結し一体化して成ることを特徴とする燃料電池用セル板。

【請求項4】 請求項1又は2記載の燃料電池用セル又は請求項3記載の燃料電池用セル板を製造する方法であって、以下の工程①～⑤

①：開口部を形成するため、基板の少なくとも下面にマスク層を形成する工程、
②：上記基板の上面に上部電極層を形成する工程、
③：上記基板に開口部を形成する工程、
④：上記上部電極層が形成された基板面とは反対面から固体電解質層を形成する工程、
⑤：工程④より後に実施される、上記固体電解質層と同じ面から下部電極層を形成する工程、
を含むことを特徴とする燃料電池用セル又はセル板の製造方法。

【請求項5】 工程④より前で実施される、上記固体電解質層を形成するための仮基板層を形成する工程⑥と、工程④より後で工程②より前に実施される、上記仮基板を除去する工程⑦とを付加して成ることを特徴とする請求項4記載の燃料電池用セル又はセル板の製造方法。

【請求項6】 工程②より前で実施される、上記開口部を塞ぐように仮基板を形成する工程⑧と、工程②より後で実施される、上記仮基板を除去する工程⑨とを付加して成ることを特徴とする請求項4記載の燃料電池用セル又はセル板の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、燃料電池用セル及びその製造方法に係り、更に詳細には、固体電解質を用い、電気化学反応により電気エネルギーを得る固体電解

質型燃料電池（SOFC）の該固体電解質を電極で挟持して成るセル及びその製造方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】近年、高エネルギー変換が可能で、地球環境に優しいクリーンエネルギー源として燃料電池が注目されている。各種燃料電池のうち、固体電解質型の燃料電池は、電解質としてイットリア安定化ジルコニアなどの酸化物イオン導電性固体電解質を用い、その両面（表裏面）に多孔性電極を取付け、固体電解質を隔壁として一方の側に水素や炭化水素などの燃料ガス、他方の側に空気又は酸素ガスを供給する形式の電池であり、一般的に約1000℃で動作する燃料電池である。

【0003】かかる固体電解質の導電率は、リン酸型燃料電池や溶融炭酸塩型燃料電池の電解質の導電率に比較して約1桁低い値となることが知られている。一般に、電解質部分の電気抵抗は発電損失となるので、発電出力密度を向上させるためには、固体電解質を薄膜化して膜抵抗を極力低減させることが重要となるが、電解質部分には電池としての機能を確保すべくある程度以上の大きさの面積が要求されることから、固体電解質型燃料電池では、機械的強度を持つ支持体上に固体電解質膜を形成したセル構造（単セル構造）が採用されている。なお、具体的な燃料電池の構造としては、以下のような構造が提案されている。

【0004】（1）円筒型

支持体として円筒状で多孔質の基体管を用い、基体管表面に燃料極層、電解質層及び空気極層を積層したセル構造を形成したものである。一本の基体管にセル構造を複数個配列した円筒横縞型と、一本の基体管に1個のセルを形成した円筒縦縞型がある。どちらの型式においても、複数の円筒をインターコネクタによって電気的に接続して電池を構成し、基体管の内側に燃料ガス又は空気のどちらか一方のガスを導入し、基体管の外側に他方のガスを導入して発電する。このような円筒型固体電解質型燃料電池では、燃料ガスと空気的一方を基体管内に流すため、燃料ガスと空気との間に特にシールを必要としない特徴がある。

【0005】（2）平板型

基本的にリン酸型や炭酸溶融塩型と同等の構造を有する。即ち、インターコネクター平板の両面に燃料ガス流路を形成した燃料極板と空気流路を形成した空気極板を貼りあわせたセパレータ板と、シート状電解質層の両面に燃料極層と空気極層を積層した平面状のセル板とを交互に貼りあわせた構造である。電解質層を薄膜化するために、多孔質の燃料極又は空気極のどちらか一方の電極層を支持体として電解質膜と他方の電極層を形成したセル構造が提案されている。例えば、1.5mm厚のNiサーメット製燃料極層上に真空スリップキャスト法によって膜厚15μmの電解質層を形成した構成が開示されている（Proceedings of The

3rd International Fuel Cell Conference, P349)。

【0006】(3)モノリス型

平板型と類似する構造である。インターコネクタ平板の両面にガス流路を形成していない燃料極層と空気極層を形成したセパレータ板と、波板形状の燃料極層、電解質層及び空気極層の三層一体のセル膜とを交互に貼りあわせた構造で、セル膜の波形形状を利用して流路を形成するとともに、電解質の面積を大きくすることによって電解質膜抵抗を低減している特徴がある。

【0007】(4)更に電解質の膜厚を薄くした燃料電池の構造としては、基板に多数の小開口部が形成し、この開口部に燃料極層、電解質層及び空気極層の三層膜を被着させた構成のセル板と、流路を形成したセパレータ板とを交互に積層した構造が提案されている(特開平8-64216号公報)。この構造では、多孔質でないシリコン(Si)ウエハを支持基板として用い、これに成膜することにより、電解質膜厚を約2 μ mにできることが記載されている。具体的には、Si基板上又はSi基板上に形成した配向性酸化セリウム(CeO₂)層上に、単結晶膜の安定化ジルコニアから成る電解質層を形成するものである。また同様に、シリコン窒化膜で絶縁被覆されたSi単結晶基板に、小開口部が形成し、燃料極層、電解質層及び空気極層の三層膜を形成した構成のセル構造が提案されている(Mat. Res. Soc. Symp. Proc. Vol. 496, p155)。

【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述のように、発電出力を向上させるためには、固体電解質層の薄膜化を行い、電解質層部分の導電率を低減させることが重要である。一方、燃料ガスと空気は電解質層を隔壁としているため、電解質膜の緻密性も重要となる。電解質膜にピンホールが形成されて僅かでもリークが発生すると、ガスが直接反応して発電出力が損失されることとなる。かかる観点から、従来技術(1)においては、多孔質の支持基板上に緻密な電解質膜を形成する製造方法が重要になるが、これについては、例えば、第1段階で多孔質支持基板を封孔し、第2段階で緻密化して成膜を行う電気化学蒸着法が提案されている(「燃料電池発電」コロナ社、1994年)。しかしながら、かかる電気化学蒸着法では、電解質の膜厚が数百 μ mと厚くなってしまうという課題がある。

【0009】また、固体電解質型燃料電池においては、その動作温度を低下できれば、セル板とセパレータの間の接合部や、ガス導入管と燃料電池との接合部などにかかる熱応力を低減させることができ、電池の耐久性を向上でき、起動停止に要する時間やエネルギーを低減することができる。従来技術(2)には、電解質層の厚さを数十 μ mにできる利点がある。しかし、電解質の膜抵抗は動作温度の低下に比例して急激に増加するので、上述

の観点から、一般的に動作温度が1000℃である固体電解質型燃料電池を600℃～800℃の低温で動作させようとする、膜抵抗率が約1桁増加することとなるため、上述の薄膜化では十分ではないという課題がある。

【0010】更に、従来技術(3)には、電解質層の面積を増加させることによって電解質全体の膜抵抗を低下できる利点がある。しかしながら、セル膜などの形状が複雑であるため、薄膜化した電解質を形成するには製造コストが高くなるという課題があり、また、600～800℃で動作する燃料電池を想定すると、電解質層の膜抵抗の低減が未だ十分とは言えない。

【0011】また、従来技術(4)には、多孔質でない平面性に優れた基板上に電解質膜を形成するため、数 μ m以下の緻密な薄膜を形成することができる利点がある。特開平8-64216号公報記載のセル構造は、多数の小開口部を具備する一枚の基板に、電解質層と電極層が全面的に形成された構成を有し、絶縁処理していないSi基板上に電解質膜を直接形成することによって、単結晶膜を形成するところに特徴がある。ところで、一般的にセルの発電出力は、ガスの流れ方や温度分布に依存して変動する。特に自動車などの移動体に搭載される燃料電池では、一般的な定置型の燃料電池システムの場合と比較して、始動停止が頻繁に行われ、始動開始までの温度上昇時間も短時間で済ませることが要求され、そのため、セル部分にも高い耐熱衝撃性や耐熱応力性が要求される。これに対し、特開平8-64216号公報記載のセル構造では、Si基板と安定化ジルコニアの熱膨張係数が約3～6倍違うことから、Si基板と電解質である安定化ジルコニア単結晶膜の熱膨張係数の差によって剥離やクラックが発生するなど、耐熱衝撃性が不十分となる課題があった。

【0012】また、起動停止が頻繁に行われるような燃料電池の運転状態では、温度状態に応じて発電電力が変動するものの、発電電圧は一定に保持した方が電力としては使用しやすい。最適な発電出力状態に制御するため、一枚のセル板内で各セルが電氣的に絶縁された状態であれば、各セルを要求出力に応じて、直列あるいは並列に接続することができる。しかしながら、従来例では燃料電池が使用される温度領域で、電子伝導性を示すシリコン基板上部電極層あるいは下部電極層の一部が直接接触している構成では、たとえ各開口部毎に電解質層を形成しても、電氣的に並列に接続された状態で、セル同士の電氣的接続方法を制御することはできない課題があった。

【0013】本発明は、このような従来技術の有する課題や知見に鑑みてなされたものであり、その目的とするところは、電解質層の膜抵抗が小さく、電極反応面積が十分確保でき、しかも起動停止を頻繁に行う使用に対して信頼性が高い固体電解質型燃料電池用のセル及びその

製造方法を提供することにある。また、本発明の他の目的は、電氣的に独立したセルを複数形成し、1枚のセル板にすることにより、発電出力を最適に制御しやすい固体電解質型燃料電池用のセル板及びその製造方法を提供することにある。

【0014】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、上記目的を達成すべく鋭意検討を重ねた結果、所定の基板を用い、所定の電極層と固体電解質層とを形成した積層構造を採用することなどにより、上記目的が達成できることを見出し、本発明を完成するに至った。

【0015】即ち、本発明の燃料電池用セルは、固体電解質層を上部電極層と下部電極層で挟持した積層構造を有する固体電解質型燃料電池用のセルにおいて、上面から下面に貫通した開口部を有する基板を備え、上記上部電極層が、上記基板の上面の全部又は一部に、少なくとも上記開口部を閉塞するように積層され、上記固体電解質層が、上記基板の下面の全部又は一部から上記開口部を介して上記上部電極層の下面に被覆され、上記下部電極層が、上記固体電解質層の下面の全部又は一部に積層されていることを特徴とする。

【0016】また、本発明の燃料電池用セル又はセル板の製造方法は、燃料電池用セル又は請求項2記載の燃料電池用セル板を製造する方法であって、以下の工程①～⑤

- ①：開口部を形成するため、基板の少なくとも下面にマスク層を形成する工程、
 - ②：上記基板の上面に上部電極層を形成する工程、
 - ③：工程②より後で且つ下記工程④より前に実施される、上記基板に開口部を形成する工程、
 - ④：上記上部電極層が形成された基板面とは反対面から固体電解質層を形成する工程、
 - ⑤：工程④より後に実施される、上記固体電解質層と同じ面から下部電極層を形成する工程、
- を含むことを特徴とする。

【0017】

【作用】本発明のセルやセル板においては、基板を用い、基板の上面から上部電極層で開口部を覆い、開口部を覆っている上部電極層の下面と、基板の下面から開口部を覆っている固体電解質層の上面とが直接接触し、固体電解質層の下面に下部電極層を被覆し、固体電解質層の下面と下部電極層の上面が直接接触する構成としたので、固体電解質層部分の膜抵抗を低減した薄膜のセル構造を実現できる。また、セル製造工程途中又は燃料電池使用時に、固体電解質層の膜強度不足によって固体電解質が破壊されにくく、信頼性の高いセル構造が提供される。更に、電子伝導性の基板を使用した場合でも、酸素イオン伝導性ではあるが、電子伝導性を示さない固体電解質層を開口部の内側壁面にも形成することができ、電氣的に独立したセルを複数形成したセル板を製造するこ

とも可能になる。これにより、要求に応じて発電出力の最適制御が容易な燃料電池を製造することが可能となる。

【0018】また、上述のように、基板の少なくとも上面に、開口部を全部覆ってしまわないように絶縁応力緩和層を形成し、その上から上部電極層で開口部を覆った構成としてもよく、この場合は、燃料電池への使用に電子伝導性を示しながらも固体電解質層と熱膨張係数とがよく一致する基板材料を選択することができる。これにより、燃料電池の起動停止時に発生する温度変化に対して、破壊されにくい信頼性の高い燃料電池用セルを提供することができる。

【0019】更に、かかる半導体量産技術を応用した本発明の製造方法によれば、固体電解質層の厚さが薄く、緻密なセル構造を有するセル及びセル板を効率よく製造することができる。また、多孔質性の上部電極層を自立膜として形成し、これに固体電解質層を形成する工程により、比較的固くて脆い固体電解質膜を自立膜として形成する場合と比較して、製造工程中での破壊を少なくすることができる。また、仮基板を形成する工程及びこれを除去する工程を設けることにより、あらかじめ開口部を形成した基板を製造に使用することができる。開口部を形成した基板を用いることができれば、開口部形成工程のエッチング液に対する固体電解質層の耐久性を考慮することなく、固体電解質と熱膨張係数がよく一致した基板を自由に選択することができる。従って、温度変化に対して破壊されにくい信頼性の高いセル構造を製造することができる。

【0020】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の燃料電池用セル及びセル板について詳細に説明する。なお、本明細書において、「%」は特記しない限り質量百分率を示す。また、説明の便宜上、基板や電極層など各層の一方の面を「表面」及び「上面」、他の面を「裏面」及び「下面」、これに応じて、電極層を「表面電極」及び「上部電極」、「裏面電極」及び「下部電極」などと記載するが、これらは等価な要素であり、相互に置換した構成も本発明の範囲に含まれるのはいうまでもない。

【0021】上述の如く、本発明の燃料電池用セルは、開口部を有する基板（孔開き基板）、下部電極層、固体電解質層及び上部電極層を必須の構成要素である。上記基板は、その上面一下面間を貫通する開口部を有し、発電機能を発現するのに必要な固体電解質層とこれを挟持する上部電極層と下部電極層との積層構造を安定に保持するのに有用であり、また、積層構造の形成や集積化を容易にする機能を果たすとともに、得られたセルやセル板で燃料電池を形成する際の電気接続も容易にする機能がある。なお、セル板用の基板としては、上記開口部が複数個形成されているものが用いられる。かかる基板としては、上述の機能を考慮して、石英ガラスやバイコー

ルガラスなど一般的な耐熱性ガラスやアルミナ、シリコン窒化物、シリコン炭化物などのセラミックス板を使用することができる。また、燃料電池動作温度域で電池伝導性を示すシリコンウエハやニッケルや鉄を主成分とする金属やSUSなどの金属板なども使用できるが、このような場合には、上記上部電極層が形成される側の基板面及び／又は上記下部電極層が形成される側の基板に、開口部を覆わないように絶縁応力緩和層を付加した構成とすることができる。図1に、基板が電子伝導性材料を有する場合のセル板の断面図を示した。

【0022】本発明の燃料電池用セルにおいては、上記基板の一方の面、例えば上面に、燃料極又は空気極のいずれかの電極層が上記上部電極層として、開口部を閉塞するように積層されており、上記上部電極層が形成されている側と反対側である下面から上記固体電解質層と、上記下部電極層としても一方の電極層とが、この順で積層されている点が特徴となっている。また、上記基板の開口部においては、上記固体電解質層の上面が、上記上部電極層の下面と直接接触し、開口部を形成する基板の上面と、基板の上に積層した絶縁応力緩和層の下面と、上記上部電極層の下面と、上記固体電解質層の上面とが、ほぼ同一面になるように構成されている。なお、本発明では、連続した固体電解質層に上部電極層と下部電極層が被着されている領域をセルとすることができる。それゆえ、本発明のセルは、1個又は複数個の基板開口部に亘って形成され得る。

【0023】なお、上記絶縁応力緩和層において、上記基板の開口部を閉塞することはないが、上記基板の開口部の一部を被覆するような形式、例えば、開口部縁部から若干突き出たフレイム状などとしてもよい。また、好適に用いられる材料としては、シリコン酸化物、シリコン窒化物、リン珪酸ガラス(PSG)、リンホウ珪酸ガラス(BPSG)、アルミナ、チタニア、ジルコニア又はMgO及びこれらの任意の混合物を含有し、好ましくはこれらを主成分とする材料が挙げられるが、これらに限定されることはない。

【0024】次に、上部電極層は、上記基板の上面の全部又は一部に、少なくとも上記開口部を閉塞するように積層される。また、上部電極及び下部電極は、いずれか一方をいわゆる燃料極層、他方を空気極層として用いることができる。代表的には、燃料極材料として、公知のニッケル、ニッケルサーメットや白金などを使用することができ、空気極材料として、例えば $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ 、 $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$ などのペロブスカイト型酸化物等を使用することができるが、これに限定されるものではない。

【0025】また、上記上部電極層は、後述する製造方法によれば、厚さ数十 μm までの薄膜として形成することができる。例えば、上部電極層を形成した後、基板に開口を形成する製造方法や、基板開口部を仮基板で塞い

だ上に上部電極層を形成する製造方法によれば、薄膜状に形成することができる。更に、製造方法によっては、上記固体電解質層を形成する際の基板としての機能を果たす場合があり、厚さが数百 μm 程度の厚膜又は薄板状にすることができる。例えば、開口部が形成されている基板に、200 μm の薄板状の上部電極層をセラミックス系接合材や白金ペーストやろう材などの電子伝導性接合材によって貼付することにより形成することもできる。

10 【0026】次に、固体電解質層は、上述の基板の下面の全部又は一部から上記開口部を介して上記上部電極層の下面に被覆される。この固体電解質層は、開口部を含む基板に全面的に形成することもできるし、開口部分のみにパターニングして形成することもできる。更に、上部電極層又は下部電極層においても、基板面に全面的に形成することもできるし、開口部分のみにパターニングして形成することもできる。開口部の形状又は上部電極層、電解質層及び下部電極層を形成する形状は、例えば正方形、長方形、多角形や円形などとすることができる。

20 【0027】また、上記固体電解質層には、公知の材料である、酸化ネオジム(Nd_2O_3)、酸化サマリウム(Sm_2O_3)、イットリア(Y_2O_3)及び酸化ガドリニウム(Gd_2O_3)などを固溶した安定化ジルコニアや、セリア(CeO_2)系固溶体、酸化ビスマス及び LaGaO_3 などを使用することができるが、これに限定されるものではない。

30 【0028】また、セル板は、上述のようなセルを、積層方向とはほぼ垂直の方向へ、2次元的に複数個を連結して一体化して成り、このような形態にすることによって、セルの集積化を促進して得られる燃料電池の高出力化を図るのに実用的な製品とすることができる。

【0029】次に、本発明のセル及びセル板の製造方法について説明する。本発明の製造方法は、以下の工程①～⑦を含む。なお、本発明の製造方法には、仮基板層を形成する工程⑧又は仮基板を形成する工程⑨と、これら

を除去する工程⑩又は工程⑪を付加することができる。

40 【0030】工程①：基板の少なくとも一方の面、代表的には下面に開口部を形成するためのマスク層を形成する工程

工程②：基板の他方の面、代表的には上面に上部電極層を形成する工程

工程③：基板に開口部を形成する工程

工程④：上部電極層が形成された基板面とは反対面から固体電解質層を形成する工程

工程⑤：固体電解質層と同じ面から下部電極層を形成する工程

工程⑥：固体電解質層を形成するための仮基板層を形成する工程

50 工程⑦：工程⑥で形成した仮基板層を除去する工程

工程⑤：開口部を塞ぐように仮基板を形成する工程

工程⑥：工程⑤で形成した仮基板を除去する工程

【0031】図2に、工程①～⑤の断面説明図を示した。上記の工程において、原則として、工程③は工程②より後でかつ工程④より前に実施され、工程⑤は工程④より後に実施される。また、工程①と工程②のどちらを先に実施してもよい。

【0032】更に、付加工程である仮基板層を形成する工程⑥は、基板に開口部を形成する工程③の前又は後に実施してもよく、固体電解質層形成前に実施することができる。工程⑦は、固体電解質層形成後、上部電極層を形成するまでの間に実施することができる。即ち、固体電解質層を形成するための仮基板層を形成する工程⑥、基板に開口部を形成する工程③（工程⑥と③が入れ替わった順でもよい）、固体電解質層を形成する工程④、下部電極層を形成する工程⑤、上記仮基板層を除去する工程⑦、上部電極層を形成する工程②の順でセル又はセル板を製造することができる。図3に、上記工程の断面説明図を示した。

【0033】上記仮基板層は、セル又はセル板の完成時には除去してしまうため、燃料電池の使用温度や、ガス雰囲気に対する耐久性や、電極層としての機能は必要がなく、電解質層を薄く緻密に形成するために特化した、平滑性が高く、電解質層と熱膨張係数が近い材料を選択して使用することができる。例えば、仮基板層として熱膨張係数を調整した薄板上のガラスや酸化物層を形成したシリコンウエハ、金属製基板、プラスチック製などを基板に張り合わせることに、上記仮基板層を形成することができる。上記仮基板層と基板とを張り合わせる方法としては、公知の陽極接合法や超音波接合法などを

【0034】更にまた、付加工程である仮基板を形成する工程⑥は、基板に開口部を形成する工程③と、上部電極層を形成する工程②との間に行うことができる。即ち、基板に開口部を形成する工程③、基板上面に上部電極層を形成するため、基板開口部を塞ぐように仮基板を形成する工程⑥、開口部が塞がれた基板上面に上部電極層を形成する工程②、開口部を塞いでいた仮基板を除去する工程⑦、固体電解質層を形成する工程④、下部電極層を形成する工程⑤の順で、本発明のセル又はセル板を製造することができる。図4に、上記工程の断面説明図を示した。

【0035】基板開口部を塞ぐように仮基板を形成する

方法としては、開口部が形成された基板を、表面平滑性に優れた台上に設置し、開口部にレジスト材やポリイミドをスピンコート法やスクリーン印刷法などによって基板開口部を塞ぐように塗布する方法等が挙げられる。また仮基板を除去する方法としては、酸化雰囲気中で熱処理を行ったり、酸素プラズマ処理を行う方法を用いることができる。なお、基板開口部を形成する工程③において、板状の基板を形成し、湿式あるいは乾式のエッチング法や機械加工方法によって、開口部を形成することもできる。また、開口部を有するパターンのグリーン体を形成して焼結し、開口部を有する基板を形成する方法もある。更には、所望の方に、熔融ガラス材を流して固化させることにより、開口部を有する基板を形成することもできる。

【0036】次に、各工程での具体的処理法について説明すると、工程①のマスク層の材料は、基板に開口部を形成する方法に依存して選択され、材料が電気的に絶縁性のものであれば、絶縁応力緩和層を兼ねることができる。例えば、熱酸化法などによりマスク層（又は絶縁応力緩和層）を形成し、フォトリソグラフィ法により所望のパターンにすることができる。また、LPCVD法、ゾルゲル法、塗布法などによっても所望のパターンを付与することができる。また、工程③の基板加工は、例えばSi基板を用いた場合、水酸化カリウムを主成分とする溶液やヒドラジン主成分とする溶液を用いた公知の湿式異方エッチングによって所望パターンで開口部を形成することにより、行うことができる。また、マスク層の材料としてレジストを使用し、ドライエッチング法や、レーザー加工法などを適用することもできる。この場合は、工程②よりも後工程で、レジストを除去する工程を行う。また、基板に開口部を形成する工程③の前に、上部電極層を保護するため、上部電極層を含む基板の上面に、例えばリン珪酸ガラス（PSG）などによる保護層を形成することができる。固体電解質層を形成する工程④の方法としては、EVD法やレーザーアブレーション法、蒸着法、スパッタ法、イオンプレーティング法などが挙げられ、これらによって所望パターンに形成することができる。固体電解質層は基板開口部のみに形成することも可能であるし、基板開口部を含む広い領域に形成することもできる。また、工程②及び⑤における上部電極層あるいは下部電極層は、公知の蒸着法、スパッタ法、溶射法、スプレー法や塗布法などにより所望パターンに形成することができる。更に、絶縁応力緩和層を積層する場合は、基板材料や電解質材料によって処理法が選択されるが、金属酸化物やセラミックス層を、公知のCVD法、PVD法、溶射法、塗布法などによって形成することができる。更に、基板と固体電解質層又は基板と電極層の熱応力を緩和する目的で、絶縁応力緩和層の上に、更に熱応力緩和層を形成することもできる。

【0037】

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例及び比較例により更に詳細に説明するが、本発明はこれら実施例に限定されるものではない。

【0038】（実施例1）図5に、本実施例の完成したセル板を示す。10cm角のSi基板1に2mm角程度の開口部を持つセル6が10個×10個形成されている。片面（表面）に絶縁応力緩和層2が形成され、且つ開口部8が多数形成されており、絶縁応力緩和層2が形成された基板の片面において開口部8を覆うように上部電極層4が形成され、裏面開口部においては固体電解質層3が上部電極層4の下面に直接接触するように形成されている。固体電解質層3の下には下部電極層5が形成されている。

【0039】以下、その作製プロセスを図6及び図7を用いて説明する。図6及び図7は、各製造工程におけるセル板の部分断面図及び平面図である。まず、図6に示すように、Si基板1の両面に絶縁応力緩和層2、例えばリンボウ珪酸ガラス（BPSG）を公知のCVD法により3000Å程度成膜した（a）。次いで、この基板裏面のBPSG層2の所望の領域をフォトリソグラフィ法およびHF水溶液によるエッチング法により、シリコンエッチング口7を形成した（b）。次いで、シリコンエッチング液、例えばヒドラジンを用いて80℃程度の温度でシリコンエッチングを行い、Si基板1の表面－裏面間に基板開口部8を形成するとともにBPSG層2のダイアフラム9を形成した（c）。次いで、例えばYSZ（イットリア安定化ジルコニア）とニッケル（Ni）などの上部電極層4を2源RFスパッタ法により蒸着マスクを用いてダイアフラム9を覆うように1.5cm角の領域に厚さ5000Å程度形成した（d）。

【0040】次いで、図7に示すように、CF₄ガスを用いたケミカルドライエッチングによりSi基板裏面よりエッチングを行い、上部電極層4の裏面にあるBPSG層ダイアフラム9を除去し、上部電極層4の裏面を表出させた。このとき、同時にSi基板1裏面のBPSG層も除去された（e）。次いで、Si基板下面に固体電解質層3としてYSZ（イットリア安定化ジルコニア）をRFスパッタ法により2μm程度成膜した（f）。次いで、Si基板1裏面より固体電解質層3の下層にRFスパッタ法を用いてLSMを5000Å程度成膜し、固体電解質層3裏面に直接接触する下部電極5を形成した（g）。

【0041】以上のように作成したセルが形成されたSi基板（セル板）を燃料電池スタックとして積層するため、図8に示すセパレータを別途用意した。10cm角のSi基板の両面にダイシングソーを用いてガス流路を形成加工した。上記セル板の両面にセパレータを公知の方法で積層し、2枚のセパレータとその間に積層されたセル板から成る燃料電池を電気炉中に設置した。セル板上面に形成されたセパレータ流路に水素ガス、セル板下

面に積層したセパレータ流路に酸素ガスを流し、電気炉温度を700℃として発電特性を評価した。開放電圧0.95V、最大出力0.2W/cm²であった。

【0042】以上のように、電解質層の電気抵抗を低減した薄膜で構成された燃料電池用セルを提供することができた。これにより、発電効率に優れた燃料電池を提供することが可能になった。

【0043】（実施例2）本実施例の作製プロセスを図9及び図10を用いて説明する。図9及び図10は、各製造工程におけるセル板の部分断面図及び平面図である。図9に示すように、厚さ0.5mm、5cm角の高珪酸ガラスを基板11として、3mmφの開口部を4個×4個加工した（a）。次いで、仮基板12としてSi基板表面にシランカップリング材を塗布して基板11の上面に設置し、200℃で熱処理し張り合わせた（b）。次に、基板下面から蒸着マスクを使用して所望のパターンで開口部に固体電解質層13としてYSZをRFスパッタ法により5μm成膜した（c）。次いで、下部電極層14として基板11の下面から固体電解質層13に直接接着するように、LSMをRFスパッタ法により1μm形成した（d）。

【0044】次いで、図10に示すように、フッ酸系のエッチング液により、仮基板12を剥離除去した（e）。次いで、基板上面から上部電極層15としてYSZとNiを2源スパッタ法により1μm形成した（f）。

【0045】このように形成したセル板を実施例1と同様にして発電特性を評価した。700℃において開放電圧0.92V、出力0.2W/cm²が得られた。以上のように、電解質層を薄膜化することにより、電解質抵抗が低減したセル構造を、電気絶縁性で、電解質層と熱膨張係数が近い基板を使用して形成することができるので、基板開口部毎や開口部数毎に電氣的に独立したセルを同一基板内にパターンニングして形成することができた。これにより、原料ガスの供給状況や、発電要求、燃料電池内の温度分布などに応じて、最適な発電出力を得るために、各セルを電氣的に直列接続したり、並列接続することが容易な燃料電池を製造することが可能になった。

【0046】（実施例3）本実施例の作製プロセスを図11を用いて説明する。図11は、各製造工程におけるセル板の部分断面図である。図11に示すように、まず、実施例2と同様の開口部を形成した高珪酸ガラス21に基板下面からシリコン系レジン22を塗布して開口部を埋め、200℃で加熱して硬化させた後、基板の上面を研磨した（a及びb）。次いで、基板上面に実施例2と同様にYSZとNiからなる上部電極層23を形成した（c）。次いで、シリコン系レジン22をアンモニア系エッチング溶液にて除去した（d）。次いで、実施例2と同様にして固体電解質層24と下部電極層2

5を形成した(e)。

【0047】このように形成したセル板を実施例1と同様にして発電特性を評価し、700℃において開放短電圧0.89V、出力0.19W/cm²が得られた。以上のように、電解質層を薄膜化することにより電解質抵抗が低減したセル構造を、電気絶縁性で、電解質層と熱膨張係数が近い基板を使用して形成することができた。

【0048】(実施例4)本実施例の作製プロセスを図12を用いて説明する。図12は、各製造工程におけるセル板の部分断面図である。図12に示すように、まず、厚さ0.2mmのNi基合金基板26の両面に絶縁層として溶射法でアルミナ層27を10μm形成した(a)。次いで、実施例2と同様の開口部を形成し(b)、基板下面からシリコン系レジン28を塗布して開口部を埋め、200℃で加熱して硬化させた後、基板の上面を研磨した(c)。次いで、この上面にNiからなる上部電極29を形成した(d)。次いで、シリコン系レジン28をアンモニア系エッチング溶液にて除去した(e)。次いで、実施例2と同様にして電解質層30と下部電極層31を形成した(f)。

【0049】このように形成したセル板を実施例1と同様にして発電特性を評価し、開放短電圧0.82V、出力0.19W/cm²が得られた。

【0050】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、所定の基板を用い、所定の電極層と固体電解質層とを形成した積層構造を採用することなどとしたため、電解質層の膜抵抗が小さく、電極反応面積が十分確保でき、しかも起動停止を頻繁に行う使用に対して信頼性が高い固体電解質型燃料電池用のセル及びその製造方法を提供することができる。また、本発明によれば、電氣的に独立したセルを複数形成し、1枚のセル板にすることにより、発電出力を最適に制御しやすい固体電解質型燃料電池用のセル板及びその製造方法を提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明のセル板の一実施例を示す断面図である。

【図2】セルの一実施例の製造工程を示す断面説明図である。

【図3】セルの一実施例の製造工程を示す断面説明図である。

【図4】セルの一実施例の製造工程を示す断面説明図で

ある。

【図5】本発明のセル板の一実施例を示す斜視及び断面図である。

【図6】セル板の一実施例の製造工程を示す断面及び平面説明図である。

【図7】セル板の一実施例の製造工程を示す断面及び平面説明図である。

【図8】燃料電池スタック用のセパレータを示す平面及び側面図である。

10 【図9】セル板の一実施例の製造工程を示す断面及び平面説明図である。

【図10】セル板の一実施例の製造工程を示す断面及び平面説明図である。

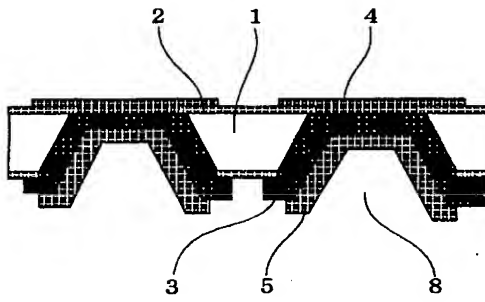
【図11】セル板の一実施例の製造工程を示す断面説明図である。

【図12】セル板の一実施例の製造工程を示す断面説明図である。

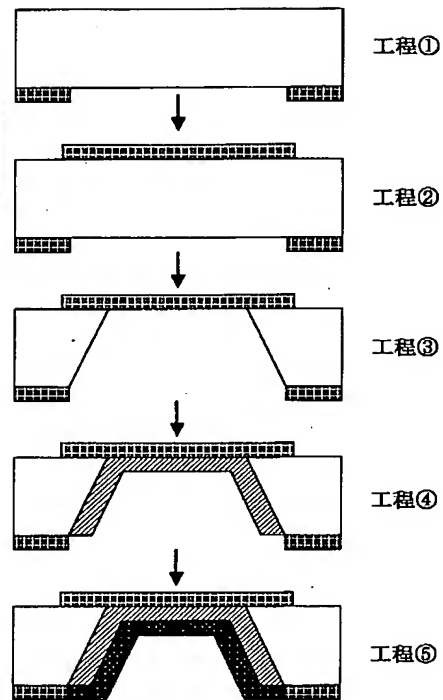
【符号の説明】

- | | |
|----|-------------|
| 1 | シリコン基板 |
| 2 | 絶縁応力緩和層 |
| 3 | 固体電解質層 |
| 4 | 上部電極層 |
| 5 | 下部電極層 |
| 6 | セル |
| 7 | エッチング口 |
| 8 | 基板開口部 |
| 9 | ダイアフラム |
| 11 | 基板 |
| 12 | 仮基板 |
| 30 | 13 固体電解質層 |
| | 14 下部電極層 |
| | 15 上部電極層 |
| | 21 高珪酸ガラス |
| | 22 シリコン系レジン |
| | 23 上部電極層 |
| | 24 固体電解質層 |
| | 25 下部電極層 |
| | 26 Ni基合金基板 |
| | 27 アルミナ層 |
| 40 | 28 シリコン系レジン |
| | 29 上部電極 |
| | 30 電解質層 |
| | 31 下部電極層 |

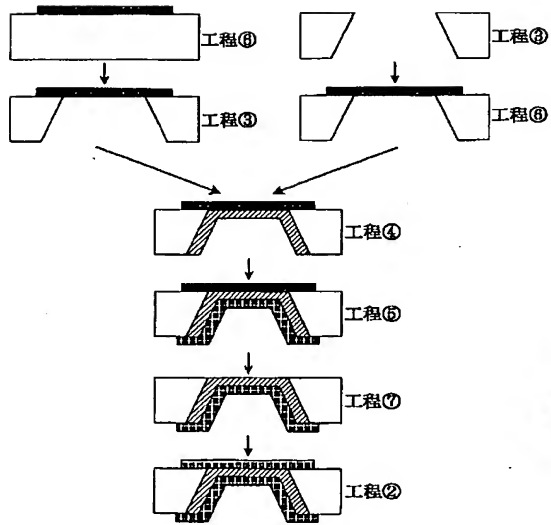
【図1】



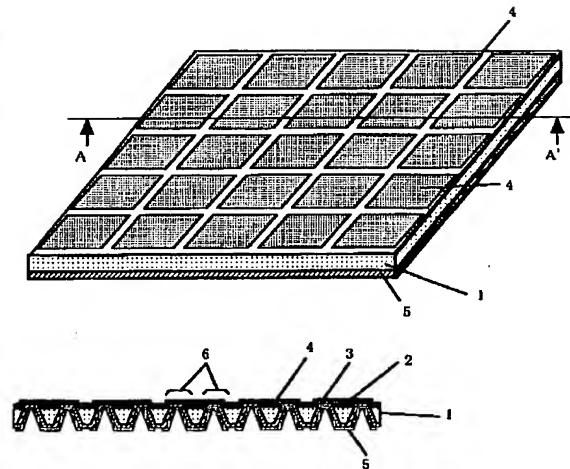
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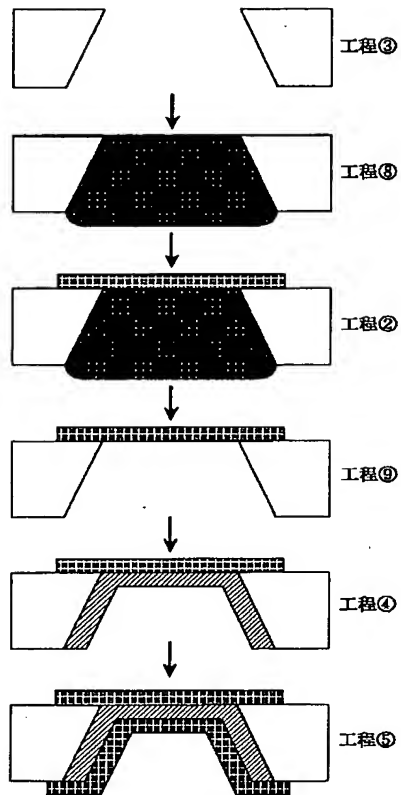
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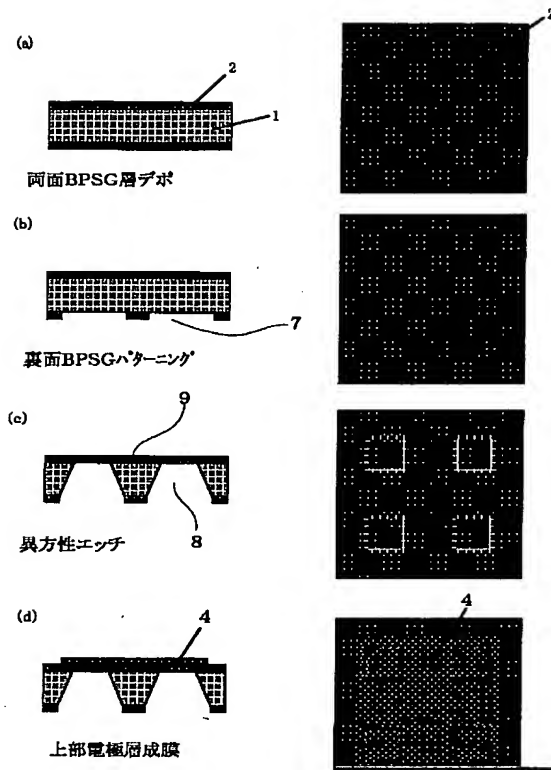
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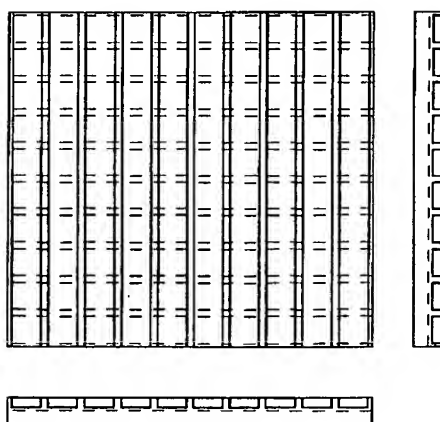
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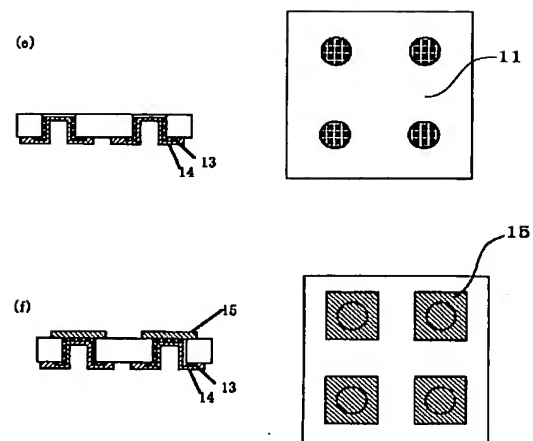
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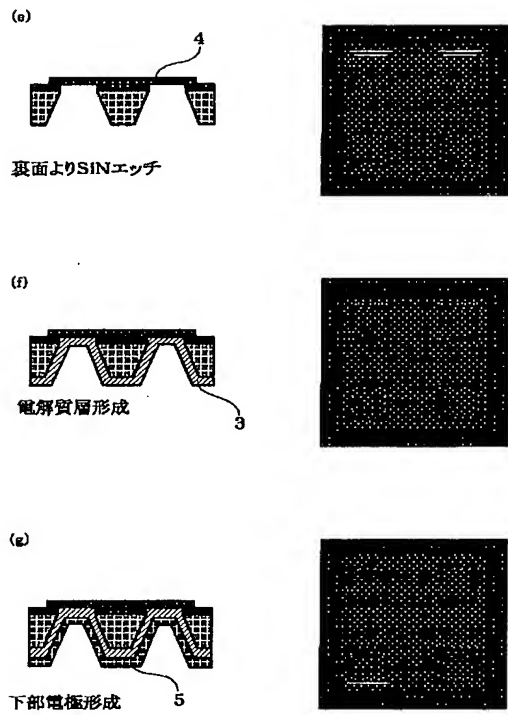
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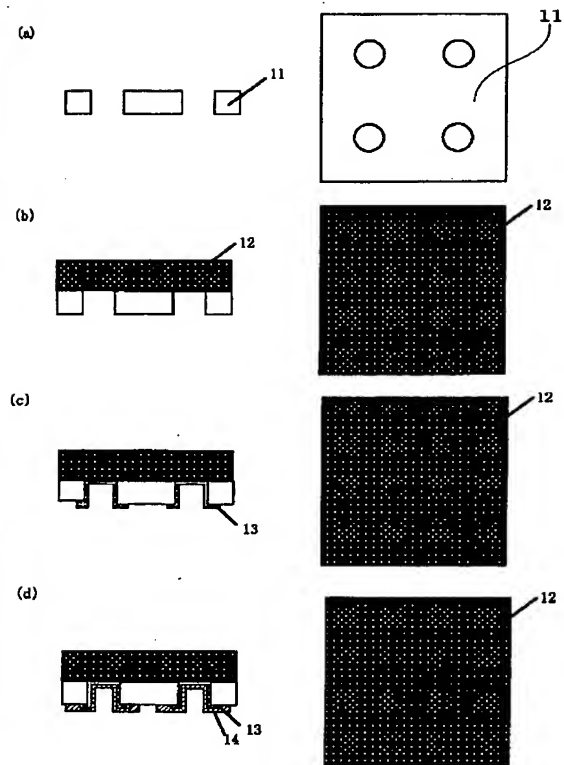
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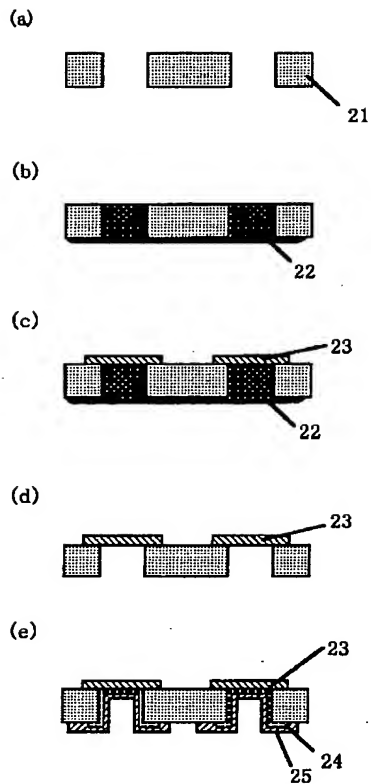
【図7】



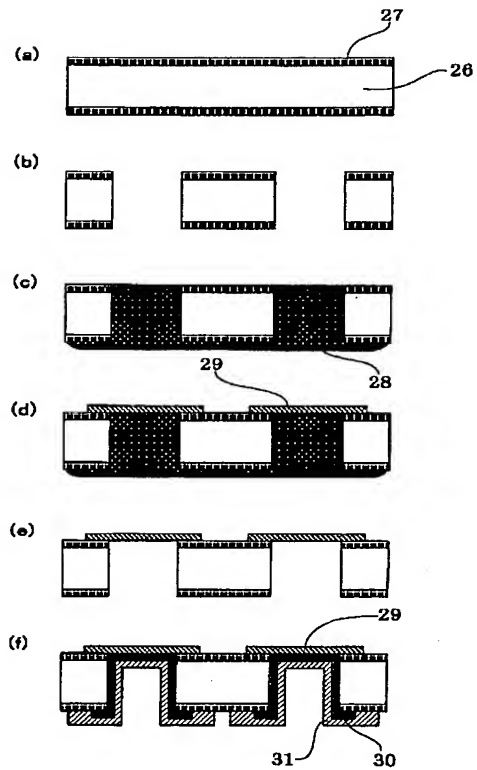
【図9】



【図11】



【図12】



フロントページの続き

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EE01 EE04 EE11 EE13

5H026 AA06 CC01 CC03 CV02 CX04

EE01 EE02 EE11 EE13

JAPANESE

[JP,2002-170578,A]

CLAIMS DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL FIELD PRIOR ART EFFECT OF THE INVENTION TECHNICAL
PROBLEM MEANS OPERATION EXAMPLE DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS DRAWINGS

[Translation done.]

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3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

 CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In a cel for solid oxide fuel cells which has a laminated structure which pinched a solid electrolyte layer in an up electrode layer and a lower electrode layer It has a substrate which has opening penetrated on the inferior surface of tongue from the upper surface. The above-mentioned up electrode layer A laminating is carried out so that the above-mentioned opening may be blockaded at least on on top [of the above-mentioned substrate / all or some of]. A cel for fuel cells characterized by for the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer being covered by inferior surface of tongue of the above-mentioned up electrode layer through the above-mentioned opening from at the bottom [of the above-mentioned substrate / all or some of], and carrying out the laminating of the above-mentioned lower electrode layer to at the bottom [of the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer / all or some of].

[Claim 2] A cel for fuel cells according to claim 1 characterized by adding an insulating stress relaxation layer of the above-mentioned substrate which the laminating was carried out at least to the upper surface, and was covered by fields other than the above-mentioned opening of the upper surface of a parenthesis, or this field and a part of the above-mentioned opening, and carrying out the laminating of the above-mentioned up electrode layer to on top [of the above-mentioned insulating stress relaxation layer / all or some of].

[Claim 3] A cel board for fuel cells characterized by connecting two or more cels for fuel cells according to claim 1 or 2 in the direction almost perpendicular to the direction of a laminating two-dimensional, and unifying and changing.

[Claim 4] In order to be the method of manufacturing a cel for fuel cells according to claim 1 or 2, or a cel board for fuel cells according to claim 3 and to form the following production process **-****: openings, A production process of a substrate which forms a mask layer in an inferior surface of tongue at least, ** : A production process which forms an up electrode layer in the upper surface of the above-mentioned substrate, A production process, ** which form opening in the :above-mentioned substrate : ** A production process which forms a solid electrolyte layer from an opposite side with a substrate side in which the above-mentioned up electrode layer was formed, ** : a manufacture method of a cel for fuel cells characterized by including a production process which forms a lower electrode layer from the same field as the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer carried out after production process **, or a cel board.

[Claim 5] A manufacture method of a cel for fuel cells according to claim 4 characterized by adding production process ** which forms a temporary substrate layer for forming the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer carried out before production process **, and production process ** which is carried out before production process ** after production process **, and which removes the above-mentioned temporary substrate, and changing, or a cel board.

[Claim 6] A manufacture method of a cel for fuel cells according to claim 4 characterized by adding production process ** which is carried out before production process **, and which forms a temporary substrate so that the above-mentioned opening may be plugged up, and production process ** which is carried out after production process **, and which removes the above-mentioned temporary substrate, and changing, or a cel board.

 [Translation done.]

JAPANESE

[JP,2002-170578,A]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the cell for fuel cells, and its manufacture method, and relates to the cell which pinches with an electrode this solid electrolyte of the solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) which obtains electrical energy according to electrochemical reaction in details, and grows into them using a solid electrolyte further, and its manufacture method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, high energy conversion is possible and the fuel cell attracts attention as a source of clean energy gentle to earth environment. Among various fuel cells, the fuel cell of a solid oxide type is a cell of the format which attaches a porous electrode in the both sides (table rear face), using oxide ion conductivity solid electrolytes, such as yttria stabilized zirconia, as an electrolyte, and supplies air or oxygen gas to one side by using a solid electrolyte as a septum at a fuel gas [, such as hydrogen and a hydrocarbon,] and another side side, and is a fuel cell which generally operates at about 1000 degrees C.

[0003] It is known that the conductivity of this solid electrolyte will serve as a value low a figure single [about] as compared with the conductivity of the electrolyte of a phosphoric acid fuel cell or a fused carbonate fuel cell. Although it becomes important to thin-film-ize a solid electrolyte and to reduce membrane resistance as much as possible in order to raise generation-of-electrical-energy power density since the electric resistance of an electrolyte portion serves as generation-of-electrical-energy loss, since the area of the above magnitude is generally required to some extent that the function as a cell should be secured to an electrolyte portion, in the solid oxide fuel cell, the cellular structure (single cellular structure) in which the solid electrolyte film was formed on the base material with a mechanical strength is adopted. In addition, the following structures are proposed as structure of a concrete fuel cell.

[0004] (1) It is cylindrical as a cylindrical base material, and form in the support tube surface the cellular structure which carried out the laminating of a fuel electrode layer, an electrolyte layer, and the air pole layer using a porous support tube. There are a cylinder disk mold which arranged two or more cellular structures to one support tube, and a cylinder pinstriped mold which formed one cell in one support tube. Also in which form, two or more cylinders are electrically connected by interconnector, a cell is constituted, one of the gas of fuel gas or air is introduced inside a support tube, and the gas of another side is introduced and generated on the outside of a support tube. In such a cylindrical solid oxide fuel cell, in order to pass one side of fuel gas and air in a support tube, there is the feature which does not need a seal especially between fuel gas and air.

[0005] (2) It has structure equivalent to a phosphoric-acid mold or a carbonic acid fused salt mold on a plate mold basic target. That is, it is the structure by which the separator board which stuck and aligned with both sides of an interconnector plate the fuel electrode board in which fuel gas passage was formed, and the air pole board in which the airstream way was formed, and the plane cell board which carried out the laminating of a fuel electrode layer and the air pole layer to both sides of a sheet-like electrolyte layer were stuck by turns, and was set. In order to thin-film-ize an electrolyte layer, the cellular structure which formed the electrode layer of an electrolyte film and another side by using one of the electrode layers of a porous fuel electrode or an air pole as a base material is proposed. For example, the configuration which formed the electrolyte layer of 15 micrometers of thickness by the vacuum slip casting method on the fuel electrode layer made from nickel cermet of 1.5mm thickness is indicated (Proceedings of The 3rd International Fuel Cell Conference, P349).

[0006] (3) They are a monolith type plate mold and similar structure. While forming passage using the wave configuration of a cell film with the structure which stuck by turns the separator board in which the fuel electrode layer which does not form the gas passageway, and the air pole layer were formed, and the cell film of three-layer one of the fuel electrode layer

of a corrugated plate configuration, an electrolyte layer, and an air pole layer on both sides of an interconnector plate, and aligned them with them, there is the feature which is reducing electrolyte membrane resistance by enlarging electrolytic area.

[0007] (4) As structure of the fuel cell which furthermore made electrolytic thickness thin, much small openings form in a substrate and the structure which carried out the laminating of the cel board of a configuration of having made three layer membranes of a fuel electrode layer, an electrolyte layer, and an air pole layer put on this opening and the separator board in which passage was formed, by turns is proposed (JP,8-64216,A). With this structure, it is indicated by forming membranes to this that electrolyte thickness is made to about 2 micrometers, using the silicon (Si) wafer which is not porosity as a support substrate. Specifically, the electrolyte layer which consists of the stabilized zirconia of a single crystal film is formed on the stacking tendency cerium oxide (CeO₂) layer formed on Si substrate or Si substrate. Moreover, the cellular structure of a configuration of small opening having formed in Si single crystal substrate by which pre-insulation was carried out by the silicon nitride, and having formed three layer membranes of a fuel electrode layer, an electrolyte layer, and an air pole layer in it similarly, is proposed (Mat.Res.Soc.Symp.Proc.Vol.496, p155).

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, in order to raise a generation-of-electrical-energy output, it is important to perform thin film-ization of a solid electrolyte layer and to reduce the conductivity for an electrolyte layer. On the other hand, since fuel gas and air are using the electrolyte layer as the septum, they become important [the compactness of an electrolyte film]. Even when a pinhole is formed in an electrolyte film and it is small, when leak occurs, gas will carry out a direct reaction and a generation-of-electrical-energy output will lose. Although the manufacture method which forms a precise electrolyte film on a porous support substrate in the conventional technology (1) from this viewpoint becomes important, about this, the electrochemistry vacuum deposition which seals a porosity support substrate in the 1st step, and forms membranes by carrying out eburation in the 2nd step, for example is proposed ("fuel cell generation-of-electrical-energy" Corona Publishing, 1994). However, in this electrochemistry vacuum deposition, the technical problem that electrolytic thickness will become thick with hundreds of micrometers occurs.

[0009] Moreover, in a solid oxide fuel cell, if the operating temperature can be fallen, the thermal stress concerning the joint between a cel board and a separator, the joint of a gas installation pipe and a fuel cell, etc. can be reduced, and the time amount and energy which can improve and deactivation takes the endurance of a cell can be reduced. There is an advantage as for which thickness of an electrolyte layer is made to dozens of micrometers in the conventional technology (2). However, since it increases rapidly in proportion to the fall of operating temperature and the rate of membrane resistance will increase a figure single [about] when it is going to operate the solid oxide fuel cell whose operating temperature is generally 1000 degrees C at 600 degrees C - 800 degrees C low temperature from an above-mentioned viewpoint, electrolytic membrane resistance has the technical problem that above-mentioned thin-film-izing is not enough.

[0010] Furthermore, there is an advantage which can fall the membrane resistance of the whole electrolyte in the conventional technology (3) by making the area of an electrolyte layer increase. However, since the configuration of a cel film etc. is complicated, if the fuel cell which the technical problem that a manufacturing cost becomes high for forming the thin-film-ized electrolyte occurs, and operates at 600-800 degrees C is assumed, it cannot be said that reduction of the membrane resistance of an electrolyte layer is still enough.

[0011] Moreover, in order to form an electrolyte film on the substrate excellent in the smoothness which is not porosity, there is an advantage which can form a precise thin film several micrometers or less in the conventional technology (4). The cellular structure given in JP,8-64216,A has the configuration in which the electrolyte layer and the electrode layer were formed extensively in one substrate possessing much openings, and the feature is in it at the place which forms a single crystal film by forming an electrolyte film directly on Si substrate which has not carried out insulating processing. By the way, generally the generation-of-electrical-energy output of a cel is changed depending on the way and temperature distribution to which gas flows. In the fuel cell carried especially in mobiles, such as an automobile, as compared with the case of the fuel cell system of a common fixed mold, a starting halt is performed frequently, and it is required that the temperature rise time to starting initiation should also be finished for a short time, therefore high thermal shock resistance and heat-resistant stress nature are required also of a cel portion. On the other hand, in the cellular structure given in JP,8-64216,A, since the coefficient of thermal expansion of Si substrate and stabilized zirconia was different about three to 6 times, the technical problem which becomes inadequate [that exfoliation and a crack occur according to the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the stabilized zirconia single crystal film which are Si substrate and an electrolyte etc. / thermal shock resistance] occurred.

[0012] Moreover, in the operational status of a fuel cell with which deactivation is performed frequently, although generated output is changed according to a temperature condition, having held uniformly tends to use generation-of-

electrical-energy voltage as power. If it is in the condition that each cel was electrically insulated within one cel board in order to control to the optimal generation-of-electrical-energy output state, each cel is connectable with a serial or juxtaposition according to a demand output. However, in the conventional example, the technical problem which cannot control the electrical installation method of cels by the condition of having connected with juxtaposition electrically even if a part of up electrode layer or lower electrode layer forms an electrolyte layer in the silicon substrate which shows electronic conduction nature for every opening with the configuration which touches directly occurred in the temperature field in which a fuel cell is used.

[0013] The membrane resistance of an electrolyte layer is small, and electrode reaction area can secure enough the place which this invention is made in view of the technical problem and knowledge which such conventional technology has, and is made into the purpose, and is to offer the cel and its manufacture method for reliable solid oxide fuel cells to the use which moreover performs deactivation frequently. Moreover, other purposes of this invention are by forming two or more cels which became independent electrically, and making it one cel board to offer the cel board and its manufacture method for the solid oxide fuel cells which are easy to control a generation-of-electrical-energy output the optimal.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons came to complete a header and this invention for the ability of the above-mentioned purpose to be attained by adopting a laminated structure in which a predetermined electrode layer and a predetermined solid electrolyte layer were formed, using a predetermined substrate etc., as a result of repeating examination wholeheartedly that the above-mentioned purpose should be attained.

[0015] Namely, a cel for fuel cells of this invention is set in a cel for solid oxide fuel cells which has a laminated structure which pinched a solid electrolyte layer in an up electrode layer and a lower electrode layer. It has a substrate which has opening penetrated on the inferior surface of tongue from the upper surface. The above-mentioned up electrode layer A laminating is carried out so that the above-mentioned opening may be blockaded at least on on top [of the above-mentioned substrate / all or some of]. The above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer is covered by inferior surface of tongue of the above-mentioned up electrode layer through the above-mentioned opening from at the bottom [of the above-mentioned substrate / all or some of], and the above-mentioned lower electrode layer is characterized by carrying out the laminating to at the bottom [of the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer / all or some of].

[0016] Moreover, a manufacture method of a cel for fuel cells of this invention, or a cel board In order to be the method of manufacturing a cel for fuel cells, or a cel board for fuel cells according to claim 2 and to form the following production process **:****:openings, A production process of a substrate which forms a mask layer in an inferior surface of tongue at least, **: A production process which forms an up electrode layer in the upper surface of the above-mentioned substrate, From production process **, by Ushiro : ** And a production process which forms opening in the above-mentioned substrate carried out before following production process **, ** A production process, ** which form a solid electrolyte layer from an opposite side with a substrate side in which the :above-mentioned up electrode layer was formed : it is characterized by including a production process which forms a lower electrode layer from the same field as the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer carried out after production process **.

[0017]

[Function] The inferior surface of tongue of the up electrode layer which has covered a cover and opening for opening in the up electrode layer from the upper surface of a substrate in the cel and cel board of this invention using the substrate, The upper surface of the solid electrolyte layer which has covered opening from the inferior surface of tongue of a substrate contacts directly, and covers a lower electrode layer on the inferior surface of tongue of a solid electrolyte layer, and since the inferior surface of tongue of a solid electrolyte layer and the upper surface of a lower electrode layer considered as the configuration which contacts directly, the cellular structure of the thin film which reduced the membrane resistance for a solid electrolyte layer is realizable. Moreover, at the time in the middle of a cel manufacturing process of fuel cell use, a solid electrolyte cannot be easily destroyed by the lack of film on the strength of a solid electrolyte layer, and the reliable cellular structure is offered with it. Furthermore, although it is oxygen ion conductivity even when the substrate of electronic conduction nature is used, the solid electrolyte layer which does not show electronic conduction nature can be formed also in the inside wall surface of opening, and it also becomes possible to manufacture the cel board in which two or more cels which became independent electrically were formed. Thereby, according to a demand, the optimum control of a generation-of-electrical-energy output becomes possible [manufacturing an easy fuel cell].

[0018] Moreover, as mentioned above, it is good also as a configuration of a substrate which formed the insulating stress relaxation layer in the upper surface at least so that opening all might not be covered, and covered opening in the up electrode layer from on that, and in this case, though electronic conduction nature is shown in the use to a fuel cell, a solid electrolyte layer and a coefficient of thermal expansion can choose the substrate material which is well in agreement.

Thereby, the cel for fuel cells with the high reliability which is hard to be destroyed can be offered to the temperature change generated at the time of the deactivation of a fuel cell.

[0019] Furthermore, according to the manufacture method of this invention of having applied this semiconductor mass production technology, the thickness of a solid electrolyte layer is thin and manufacturing efficiently the cel and cel board which have the precise cellular structure can carry out. Moreover, as compared with the case where a comparatively hard and weak solid electrolyte film is formed as self-supported film, destruction, in a manufacturing process can be lessened according to the production process which forms the up electrode layer of porosity nature as self-supported film, and forms a solid electrolyte layer in this. Moreover, the substrate which formed opening beforehand can be used for manufacture by establishing the production process which removes the production process and this which form a temporary substrate. A solid electrolyte and a coefficient of thermal expansion can choose freely the substrate which was well in agreement, without taking into consideration the endurance of the solid electrolyte layer to the etching reagent of a opening formation production process, if the substrate in which the opening was formed can be used. Therefore, the cellular structure with the high reliability which is hard to be destroyed to a temperature change can be manufactured.

[0020]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the cel for fuel cells and cel board of this invention are explained to details. In addition, in this specification, "%", unless it mentions specially, mass percentage is shown. Moreover, it cannot be overemphasized that the configuration of explanation which these are equivalent elements and was mutually replaced although the electrode layers were indicated [one field of each class, such as a substrate and an electrode layer,] for convenience to be a "surface electrode" and an "up electrode", a "rear-face electrode", a "lower electrode", etc. according to a "rear face" and a "inferior surface of tongue", and this for the "surface" and the "upper surface", and other fields is also included in the range of this invention.

[0021] Like ****, the cel for fuel cells of this invention is an indispensable component about the substrate (hole aperture substrate) which has opening, a lower electrode layer, a solid electrolyte layer, and an up electrode layer. It has the function which also makes easy the electrical connection at the time of forming a fuel cell with the obtained cel and the cel board while the above-mentioned substrate is useful although the laminated structure of a solid-electrolyte layer required to have opening which penetrates between the upper surface-inferior surface of tongue, and discover a generation-of-electrical-energy function, the up electrode layer which pinches this, and a lower electrode layer holds to stability, and it achieves the function which makes formation and integration of a laminated structure easy. In addition, as a substrate for cel boards, that in which two or more above-mentioned openings are formed is used. As this substrate, ceramic boards, such as common heat resisting glass, such as quartz glass and Vycor glass, an alumina and a silicon nitride, and silicon carbide, can be used in consideration of an above-mentioned function. Moreover, although metal plates which use as a principal component the silicon wafer and nickel in which cell conductivity is shown in a fuel cell operating-temperature region, and iron, such as a metal and SUS, can be used, it can consider as the configuration which in such a case added the insulating stress relaxation layer so that opening might not be covered to the near substrate with which the near substrate side in which the above-mentioned up electrode layer is formed, and/or the above-mentioned lower electrode layer are formed. The cross section of a cel board in case a substrate has an electronic conduction nature material in drawing 1 was shown.

[0022] In the cel for fuel cells of this invention the electrode layer of either a fuel electrode or an air pole to one field of the above-mentioned substrate, for example, the upper surface, as the above-mentioned up electrode layer The laminating is carried out so that opening may be blockaded, and the point that the laminating of another electrode layer is carried out in this order has been the feature from the inferior surface of tongue which is the side and the opposite side in which the above-mentioned up electrode layer is formed as the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer and the above-mentioned lower electrode layer. Moreover, in opening of the above-mentioned substrate, the upper surface of the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer contacts the inferior surface of tongue of the above-mentioned up electrode layer, and directly, and the upper surface of the substrate which forms opening, the inferior surface of tongue of the insulating stress relaxation layer which carried out the laminating on the substrate, the inferior surface of tongue of the above-mentioned up electrode layer, and the upper surface of the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer are constituted so that it may become the same field mostly. In addition, in this invention, the field where the up electrode layer and the lower electrode layer are put on the continuous solid electrolyte layer can be used as a cel. So, the cel of this invention covers one piece or two or more substrate openings, and may be formed.

[0023] In addition, in the above-mentioned insulating stress relaxation layer, although opening of the above-mentioned substrate is not blockaded, it is good also as format which covers a part of opening of the above-mentioned substrate, for example, the shape of a frame which projected a little from the opening edge etc. Moreover, although the material which

contains the mixture of a silicon oxide, a silicon nitride, the Lynn silica glass (PSG), Lynn boro-silicated glass (BPSG), an alumina, a titania, a zirconia or MgO(s), and such arbitration, and makes these a principal component preferably as a material used suitably is mentioned, it is not limited to these.

[0024] Next, the laminating of the up electrode layer is carried out so that the above-mentioned opening may be blockaded at least on on top [of the above-mentioned substrate / all or some of]. Moreover, the so-called fuel electrode layer and another side can be used for an up electrode and a lower electrode for either as an air pole layer. Although well-known nickel, a nickel cermet, platinum, etc. can be used as a fuel electrode material and perovskite mold oxides, such as $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ and $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$, etc. can be typically used as an air pole material, it is not limited to this.

[0025] Moreover, according to the manufacture method mentioned later, the above-mentioned up electrode layer can be formed as a thin film to 10 micrometers of thickness numbers. For example, after forming an up electrode layer, according to the manufacture method which forms a opening in a substrate, and the manufacture method which plugged up substrate opening with the temporary substrate upwards, and forms an up electrode layer, it can form in the shape of a thin film. Furthermore, the function as a substrate at the time of forming the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer depending on the manufacture method may be achieved, and it can be made the shape of a thick film or sheet metal whose thickness is about hundreds of micrometers. For example, it can also form by sticking the up electrode layer of the shape of 200-micrometer sheet metal on the substrate with which opening is formed by electronic conduction sexual conjugation material, such as a ceramic system jointing material for corrugated fibreboard, a platinum paste, and wax material.

[0026] Next, a solid electrolyte layer is covered by the inferior surface of tongue of the above-mentioned up electrode layer through the above-mentioned opening from at the bottom [above-mentioned / of a substrate / all or some of]. This solid electrolyte layer can also be formed extensively, and patterning can be carried out only to a part for opening, and it can also be formed in the substrate containing opening. Furthermore, also in an up electrode layer or a lower electrode layer, it can also form in a substrate side extensively, and patterning can be carried out only to a part for opening, and it can also form in it. The configuration which forms the configuration or the up electrode layer, electrolyte layer, and lower electrode layer of opening can be made into a square, a rectangle, a polygon, a round shape, etc.

[0027] Moreover, although the stabilized zirconia which dissolved the oxidation neodymium (Nd_2O_3) which is a well-known material, samarium oxide (Sm_2O_3), yttria (Y_2O_3), oxidation GADOLINIUM (Gd_2O_3), etc., the Seria (CeO_2) system solid solution, a bismuth oxide, LaGaO_3 , etc. can be used for the above-mentioned solid electrolyte layer, it is not limited to this.

[0028] Moreover, a cel board can be used as a practical product attaining the high increase in power of the fuel cell which promotes integration of a cel and is obtained by connecting plurality two-dimensional in the direction almost perpendicular to the direction of a laminating, unifying and changing to it, and making the above cels into such a gestalt.

[0029] Next, the cel of this invention and the manufacture method of a cel board are explained. The manufacture method of this invention contains following production process ** - **. In addition, production process ** which forms production process ** or the temporary substrate which forms a temporary substrate layer, and production process ** or production process ** which removes these can be added to the manufacture method of this invention.

[0030] production process **: -- one [at least] field of a substrate, and the field of another side of the production process production process **:substrate which forms the mask layer for forming opening in an inferior surface of tongue typically -- On the upper surface, typically an up electrode layer To a substrate, Production process production process ** to form : opening Production process production process ** which forms the temporary substrate layer for forming the production process production process **:solid electrolyte layer which forms a lower electrode layer from the same field with the production process production process **:solid electrolyte layer which forms a solid electrolyte layer from an opposite side with the substrate side in which the production process production process **:up electrode layer to form was formed : the temporary substrate layer formed by production process ** Production-process production-process ** to remove: The production process which removes the temporary substrate formed by production process production process **:production process ** which forms a temporary substrate so that opening may be plugged up [0031] Cross-section explanatory drawing of production process ** - ** was shown in drawing 2 . In the above-mentioned production process, in principle, production process ** is Ushiro, and is carried out before production process ** from production process **, and production process ** is carried out after production process **. Moreover, whichever of production process ** and production process ** may be carried out first.

[0032] Furthermore, the front stirrup of production process ** by which production process ** which forms the temporary substrate layer which is an addition production process forms opening in a substrate may be carried out behind, and can be carried out before the solid electrolyte stratification. Production process ** can be carried out after the solid electrolyte

stratification before forming an up electrode layer. That is, a cel or a cel board can be manufactured in order of production process ** which forms the temporary substrate layer for forming a solid electrolyte layer, production process ** (the order which production process ** and ** replaced is sufficient) which forms opening in a substrate, production process ** which forms a solid-electrolyte layer, production process ** which forms a lower electrode layer, production process ** which removes the above-mentioned temporary substrate layer, and production process ** which forms an up electrode layer. Cross-section explanatory drawing of the above-mentioned production process was shown in drawing 3.

[0033] The function as endurance [as opposed to / in order to remove the above-mentioned temporary substrate layer at the time of completion of a cel or a cel board / the service temperature of a fuel cell and a gas ambient atmosphere], and an electrode layer has the high smooth nature which specialized in order for there to be no necessity and to form an electrolyte layer precisely thinly, and can choose and use a material with near electrolyte layer and coefficient of thermal expansion. For example, the above-mentioned temporary substrate layer can be formed by making the silicon wafer in which glass and the oxide layer on the sheet metal which adjusted the coefficient of thermal expansion as a temporary substrate layer were formed, a metal substrate, the product made from plastics, etc. rival in a substrate. As a method of making the above-mentioned temporary substrate layer and a substrate rivaling, a well-known anode plate conjugation method, an ultrasonic-jointing method, etc. can be used. In this case, removal production process ** of a temporary substrate layer can exfoliate easily by being immersed in the etching reagent of a fluoric acid system. Moreover, depending on the substrate temperature of the formation production process of an electrolyte layer, films, such as silicone and polyimide, can be stuck as a temporary substrate layer. In this case, it is easily removable by heat-treating in an oxidizing atmosphere or performing oxygen plasma treatment.

[0034] Furthermore, production process ** which forms the temporary substrate which is an addition production process again can be performed between production process ** which forms opening in a substrate, and production process ** which forms an up electrode layer. That is, the cel or the cel board of this invention can manufacture in order of production process ** which forms a temporary substrate so that substrate opening may be plugged up in order to form an up electrode layer in production process ** which forms opening in a substrate, and the substrate upper surface, production process ** which form an up electrode layer in the substrate upper surface with which opening was plugged up, production process ** which remove the temporary substrate which had plugged up opening, production process ** which form a solid-electrolyte layer, and production process ** which form a lower electrode layer. Cross-section explanatory drawing of the above-mentioned production process was shown in drawing 4.

[0035] As a method of forming a temporary substrate, the substrate with which opening was formed is installed on the base excellent in surface smooth nature so that substrate opening may be plugged up, and the method of applying resist material and polyimide to opening so that a spin coat method, screen printing, etc. may close substrate opening etc. is mentioned. Moreover, as a method of removing a temporary substrate, it can heat-treat in an oxidizing atmosphere, or the method of performing oxygen plasma treatment can be used. In addition, in production process ** which forms a substrate opening, a tabular substrate can be formed and a opening can also be formed by wet or the dry-type etching method, or the machining method. Moreover, the green object of the pattern which has opening is formed and sintered, and there is also the method of forming the substrate which has opening. Furthermore, the substrate which has opening can also be formed in desired one by passing melting glass material and making it solidify.

[0036] Next, if the concrete approach in each production process is explained, the material of the mask layer of production process ** is chosen as a substrate depending on the method of forming opening, and if a material is an insulating thing electrically, it can serve as an insulating stress relaxation layer. For example, a mask layer (or insulating stress relaxation layer) can be formed by the oxidizing [thermally] method etc., and it can be made a desired pattern by the photolithography method. Moreover, a desired pattern can be given by the LPCVD method, the sol gel process, the applying method, etc. Moreover, substrate processing of production process ** can be performed by forming opening by the request pattern by well-known wet different direction etching using the solution which uses a potassium hydroxide as a principal component, or the solution which uses a hydrazine as a principal component, when for example, Si substrate is used. Moreover, a resist can be used as a material of a mask layer and the dry etching method, a laser process, etc. can also be applied. In this case, it is a back [** / production process] production process, and the production process which removes a resist is performed. Moreover, since an up electrode layer is protected before production process ** which forms opening in a substrate, the protective layer for example, by the Lynn silica glass (PSG) etc. can be formed in the upper surface of the substrate containing an up electrode layer. as the method of production process ** which forms a solid electrolyte layer -- EVD -- law, the laser ablation method, vacuum deposition, a spatter, the ion plating method, etc. are mentioned, and it can form in a request pattern by these. The solid electrolyte layer is possible also for forming only in substrate opening, and can also be formed in the large field containing substrate opening. Moreover, the up electrode

layer or lower electrode layer in production process ** and ** can be formed in a request pattern by well-known vacuum deposition, the spatter, the spraying process, the spray method, the applying method, etc. Furthermore, although an approach is chosen with a substrate material or an electrolyte material when carrying out the laminating of the insulating stress relaxation layer, a metallic oxide and a ceramic layer can be formed by the well-known CVD method, PVD, the spraying process, the applying method, etc. Furthermore, a thermal stress relaxation layer can also be further formed on an insulating stress relaxation layer in order to ease the thermal stress of a substrate, a solid electrolyte layer, or a substrate and an electrode layer.

[0037]

[Example] Hereafter, although an example and the example of a comparison explain this invention to details further, this invention is not limited to these examples.

[0038] (Example 1) The cel board which this example completed to drawing 5 is shown. Ten ten piece x cels 6 which have opening of 2mm angle degree in the Si substrate 1 of 10cm angle are formed. The up electrode layer 4 is formed so that opening 8 may be covered in one side of the substrate with which the insulating stress relaxation layer 2 is formed in one side (surface), and much openings 8 are formed, and the insulating stress relaxation layer 2 was formed, and it is formed so that the solid electrolyte layer 3 may contact the inferior surface of tongue of the up electrode layer 4 directly in rear-face opening. The lower electrode layer 5 is formed in the bottom of the solid electrolyte layer 3.

[0039] Hereafter, the production process is explained using drawing 6 and drawing 7. Drawing 6 and drawing 7 are the fragmentary sectional views and plans of a cel board in each manufacturing process. First, as shown in drawing 6, about 3000Å (BPSG) of insulating stress relaxation layers 2, for example, Lynn boro-silicated glass, was formed with the well-known CVD method to both sides of the Si substrate 1 (a). Subsequently, the silicon etching opening 7 was formed by the etching method according the field of a request of the BPSG layer 2 on this rear face of a substrate to the photolithography method and HF aqueous solution (b). Subsequently, silicon etching was performed at the temperature of about 80 degrees C using the silicon etching reagent, for example, a hydrazine, and while forming the substrate opening 8 between the surface-rear faces of the Si substrate 1, the diaphragm 9 of the BPSG layer 2 was formed (c). Subsequently, the up electrode layers 4, such as YSZ (yttria stabilized zirconia) and nickel (nickel), were formed in the field of 1.5cm angle about 5000Å in thickness, for example so that a diaphragm 9 might be covered using a vacuum evaporatio mask by the source RF spatter of two (d).

[0040] Subsequently, it etched from Si substrate rear face by the chemical dry etching using CF₄ gas, the BPSG layer diaphragm 9 in the rear face of the up electrode layer 4 was removed, and the rear face of the up electrode layer 4 was made to express, as shown in drawing 7. At this time, the BPSG layer of Si substrate 1 rear face was also removed by coincidence (e). Subsequently, about 2 micrometers (yttria stabilized zirconia) of YSZ(s) were formed by RF spatter as a solid electrolyte layer 3 on the Si substrate inferior surface of tongue (f). Subsequently, RF spatter was used for the lower layer of the solid electrolyte layer 3 from Si substrate 1 rear face, about 5000Å of LSM was formed, and the lower electrode 5 which contacts solid electrolyte layer 3 rear face directly was formed (g).

[0041] In order to carry out a laminating, using as a fuel cell stack Si substrate (cel board) with which the cel created as mentioned above was formed, the separator shown in drawing 8 was prepared separately. The dicing saw was used for both sides of Si substrate of 10cm angle, and formation processing of the gas passageway was carried out. The fuel cell which consists of the cel board by which carried out the laminating of the separator by the well-known method, and the laminating was carried out the separator of two sheets and between them to both sides of the above-mentioned cel board was installed into the electric furnace. The generation-of-electrical-energy property was evaluated having used electric furnace temperature as 700 degrees C by having used oxygen gas as the sink in the separator passage which carried out the laminating to the separator passage formed in the cel board upper surface on hydrogen gas and the cel board inferior surface of tongue. They were open-circuit-voltage 0.95V and maximum output 0.2 W/cm².

[0042] As mentioned above, the cel for fuel cells which consisted of thin films which reduced the electric resistance of an electrolyte layer was able to be offered. It enabled this to offer the fuel cell excellent in generating efficiency.

[0043] (Example 2) The production process of this example is explained using drawing 9 and drawing 10. Drawing 9 and drawing 10 are the fragmentary sectional views and plans of a cel board in each manufacturing process. As shown in drawing 9, four piece x four-piece hole processing of the opening of 3mmphi was carried out by using the high silica glass of 0.5mm in thickness, and 5cm angle as a substrate 11 (a). Subsequently, silane coupling material was applied to Si substrate surface as a temporary substrate 12, and it installed in the upper surface of a substrate 11, and was made to heat-treat and rival at 200 degrees C (b). Next, 5 micrometers of YSZ(s) were formed from the substrate inferior surface of tongue by RF spatter as a solid electrolyte layer 13 to opening by the desired pattern using the vacuum evaporatio mask (c). Subsequently, 1 micrometer of LSM was formed by RF spatter so that the solid electrolyte layer 13 might be

directly pasted from the inferior surface of tongue of a substrate 11 as a lower electrode layer 14 (d).

[0044] Subsequently, as shown in drawing 10, exfoliation removal of the temporary substrate 12 was carried out with the etching reagent of a fluoric acid system (e). Subsequently, YSZ and 1 micrometer of nickel were formed by the source spatter of two as an up electrode layer 15 from the substrate upper surface (f).

[0045] Thus, the generation-of-electrical-energy property was evaluated for the formed cel board like the example 1. In 700 degrees C, open end voltage 0.92V and output 0.2 W/cm² were obtained. As mentioned above, since the electrolyte layer and the coefficient of thermal expansion formed the cellular structure which electrolyte resistance reduced by thin-film-izing an electrolyte layer by electric insulation using the near substrate, in the same substrate, patterning of the cel which became independent electrically for every substrate opening and every opening some was able to be carried out, and it was able to be formed. Thereby, in order to obtain the optimal generation-of-electrical-energy output according to the supply condition of material gas, the temperature distribution in a generation-of-electrical-energy demand and a fuel cell, etc., series connection of each cel was carried out electrically, and it became possible to manufacture a fuel cell with easy carrying out parallel connection.

[0046] (Example 3) The production process of this example is explained using drawing 11. Drawing 11 is the fragmentary sectional view of the cel board in each manufacturing process. As shown in drawing 11, silicone system resin 22 was applied to the high silica glass 21 which formed the same opening as an example 2 first from the substrate inferior surface of tongue, the opening was buried, and after making it heat and harden at 200 degrees C, the upper surface of a substrate was ground (a and b). Subsequently, the up electrode layer 23 which consists of YSZ and nickel like an example 2 was formed in the substrate upper surface (c). Subsequently, the ammonia system etching solution removed silicone system resin 22 (d). Subsequently, the solid electrolyte layer 24 and the lower electrode layer 25 were formed like the example 2 (e).

[0047] thus, the formed cel board -- an example 1 -- the same -- carrying out -- a generation-of-electrical-energy property - - evaluating -- 700 degrees C -- setting -- disconnection -- short -- voltage 0.89V and output 0.19 W/cm² were obtained. As mentioned above, the electrolyte layer and the coefficient of thermal expansion were able to form the cellular structure which electrolyte resistance reduced by electric insulation by thin-film-izing an electrolyte layer using the near substrate.

[0048] (Example 4) The production process of this example is explained using drawing 12. Drawing 12 is the fragmentary sectional view of the cel board in each manufacturing process. As shown in drawing 12, 10 micrometers of alumina layers 27 were first formed in both sides of nickel radical alloy substrate 26 with a thickness of 0.2mm by the spraying process as an insulating layer (a). Subsequently, the same opening as an example 2 was formed, silicone system resin 28 was applied from (b) and a substrate inferior surface of tongue, the opening was buried, and after making it heat and harden at 200 degrees C, the upper surface of a substrate was ground (c). Subsequently, the up electrode 29 which consists of nickel was formed in this upper surface (d). Subsequently, the ammonia system etching solution removed silicone system resin 28 (e). Subsequently, the electrolyte layer 30 and the lower electrode layer 31 were formed like the example 2 (f).

[0049] thus, the formed cel board -- an example 1 -- the same -- carrying out -- a generation-of-electrical-energy property - - evaluating -- disconnection -- short -- voltage 0.82V and output 0.19 W/cm² were obtained.

[0050]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, it writes adopting the laminated structure in which a predetermined electrode layer and a predetermined solid electrolyte layer were formed, using a predetermined substrate etc., and the membrane resistance of an electrolyte layer can be small, electrode reaction area can secure enough, and the cel and its manufacture method for reliable solid oxide fuel cells can be offered to the use which moreover performs deactivation frequently. Moreover, according to this invention, the cel board and its manufacture method for the solid oxide fuel cells which are easy to control a generation-of-electrical-energy output the optimal can be offered by forming two or more cels which became independent electrically, and making it one cel board.

[Translation done.]

JAPANESE

[JP,2002-170578,A]

CLAIMS DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL FIELD PRIOR ART EFFECT OF THE INVENTION TECHNICAL
PROBLEM MEANS OPERATION EXAMPLE DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS DRAWINGS

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the cross section showing one example of the cel board of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is cross-section explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel.

[Drawing 3] It is cross-section explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel.

[Drawing 4] It is cross-section explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel.

[Drawing 5] It is the strabism and the cross section showing one example of the cel board of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the cross section and plane explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel board.

[Drawing 7] It is the cross section and plane explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel board.

[Drawing 8] It is the plane and side elevation showing the separator for fuel cell stacks.

[Drawing 9] It is the cross section and plane explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel board.

[Drawing 10] It is the cross section and plane explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel board.

[Drawing 11] It is cross-section explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel board.

[Drawing 12] It is cross-section explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of one example of a cel board.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Silicon Substrate
- 2 Insulating Stress Relaxation Layer
- 3 Solid Electrolyte Layer
- 4 Up Electrode Layer
- 5 Lower Electrode Layer
- 6 Cel
- 7 Etching Opening
- 8 Substrate Opening
- 9 Diaphragm
- 11 Substrate
- 12 Temporary Substrate
- 13 Solid Electrolyte Layer
- 14 Lower Electrode Layer
- 15 Up Electrode Layer
- 21 High Silica Glass
- 22 Silicone System Resin
- 23 Up Electrode Layer
- 24 Solid Electrolyte Layer
- 25 Lower Electrode Layer
- 26 Nickel Radical Alloy Substrate
- 27 Alumina Layer
- 28 Silicone System Resin
- 29 Up Electrode
- 30 Electrolyte Layer

31 Lower Electrode Layer

[Translation done.]